Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

shore, when a medical assistant of the H. S. attended, and successfully employed the usual methods. Had it not been for the exertions of these men, this unhappy being must have been lost, notwithstanding several boats were put off from the opposite shore.

Guildhall, London, H. WOODTHORPE.
May 20, 1802. JOHN NICHOLS.

An industrious Man apparently frozen to Death.

A citizen of Wettorff, who had repaired hither to buy leather, and set out on the 9th Feb. 1803, at six in the evening, lost his way in the snow, and became so fatigued, that he was obliged to lie down and rest himself, when the cold put a period to his further career. In the morning, at five, he was found stiff, and void of life. Some well-disposed minds ordered him to be taken to the house of a medical man in this city, who pursued the appropriate means of the London Humane Society, till six o'clock in the evening, with a meritorious perseverance, when, at length, this apparent corpse awaked as from a dream, regained the use of his faculties and limbs, and, in a few days, marched off in perfect health."

SUSPENSION OF LIFE BY THE CORD.

Robert Evans, esq. M.A.

January 9, 1803. Mr. I. G. called on me, and begged that I would follow him immediately to his house, and try some means to restore a youth who had hanged himself. There were three circular impressions round his neck; his body was cold, and to all appearance dead.

The usual methods were used at twenty minutes past one o'clock (half an hour after suspension at this period) and, with Mr. Sykes, we persevered another hour, when Mr. *I. G.* said he would not come to life again. But we still continued our efforts. At two, warmth ensued; the eye-lids trembled, and the whole body became convulsed. An hour and a quarter had elapsed before life was perfectly restored.

Robert Evans,
Joseph Sykes.

Communicated by W. Wilberforce, esq. M.P.; the Rev. Mr. Bean, of Carshalton, and J. J. Angerstein, esq.

A woman called a chimney sweeper. On examining the chimney, it being very narrow, a smaller boy than himself, who accompanied him was sent up. When he had got about two thirds up the chimney, he stuck fast.

His cries were heard by his companion who then ascended, but he likewise lost his senses. The woman of the house was now much alarmed for the safety of both the boys, as they were too far up the chimney to be reached from below. The cottage being an insolated building an aperture was made, but unfortunately not in the proper flue. These, much to be pitied children, would inevitably have perished, had it not been for B. Bailey, esq. "*The milk of human kindness was strongly implanted in his philanthropic breast.*"—This gentleman began to work himself on the chimney, and made an opening in the very flue appropriated to their destruction. He drew the last boy down till his face was brought to the opening that had been made, when he stripped off the cap that was drawn over his head, &c. before he ascended, to keep the soot from entering his mouth and eyes.

The first boy that ascended, seemed quite dead; his eyes were fixed, the lower jaw fallen, &c. Having committed him to the care of the spectators, Mr. Bailey ascended the ladder again to deliver the other distressed boy, and was equally successful. This boy was not so far gone as his companion; he was insensible, and in alarming state of suffocation.

Mr. Bailey, like the good Samaritan, had the boys conveyed to his own house and sent for his surgeon, who employed the means of restoring suspended animation, and had them put to bed, all soot as they were. The smallest boy was soon restored, but his companion gave no signs of life till near twelve hours, when he became convulsed, and began to sob, and give other signs of resuscitation. In a few hours he was able to take food, and both were conveyed from the house of their deliverer perfectly restored to life and health.

B. Bailey, esq. of Carshalton, has been presented with the honorary medallion of the Royal Humane Society.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE CORK INSTITUTION.

WHATEVER be the celebrity which this infant seminary may attain; whatever advantages result from

it to the country, must be attributed to the zeal and perseverance of one man. The Rev. Thomas Dix Hincks, minister of the dissenting congregation in Cork, and principal of a private seminary of Education, had for several years entertained a wish to found an Institution in that town similar in its form and object to the Dublin Society, by which the agriculture and manufactures of the kingdom have so highly benefited. For some time his efforts were but feebly seconded. Supported, however, by a few individuals, whose subscriptions little more than afforded means of fitting up a lecture-room, he commenced introductory courses on some of the sciences most closely connected with the pursuits of a manufacturing and agricultural country. These were Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany and Agriculture. When we reflect that all these sciences, each of which would separately furnish sufficient matter of investigation for the undivided time of a lecturer, were professed by one person, who was also engaged in the laborious and unremitting duties of a minister and teacher; it is not so much matter of surprise that he did not dive deeply into the arcana of each, as that he could excite, and keep up a spirit of enquiry and attention among those who united with him in this attempt to improve the literary character of their countrymen.

At this time the public mind was so little interested in his success, that he has been heard to say that the amount of the subscriptions paid for admission did not indemnify him for the expenses of his apparatus. Yet still he proceeded, and a favourable conjuncture at length rewarded his perseverance. By a change of ministry, fortunate for this country, Sir John Newport became Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. To him Mr. Hincks applied, and his proposal was received with the attention it deserved. Sir John Newport was not of opinion that the enlightening of the people was inconsistent with their habits of obedience to the laws. He foresaw that a well digested scheme for the diffusion of knowledge would be equally beneficial to the country, and honourable to its authors; nor did his zeal in this cause evaporate in empty professions of his wish to contribute every thing in his power to promote the prosperity and improvement of the part of Ireland to which he was most intimately connected.

On the contrary, he entered warmly into the scheme; gave Mr. Hincks the strongest assurances of support, and pointed out a house at the disposal of government, to be given for a place of temporary accommodation, until the Institution should be so far advanced as to require an establishment more extensive. By his exertions a charter has been obtained, by which it has been incorporated; a sum of £2000 granted for forming a Botanical Garden, and the old custom-house of Cork assigned to them for the uses of the Institution. At the same time Mr. Hincks made a similar application to the Dublin Society, which met with equal success. He here found zealous and active patrons. He obtained models of several useful engines and implements, and a collection of all the minerals and fossils, of which there were duplicates in the Society's Museum. Such has been the happy result of his honourable labours. The Institution to which his vigorous mind had given birth, and which his talents and assiduity had fostered in infancy, is now ripening, and advancing rapidly to maturity, by the support it has received from those statesmen whose public situations enabled them to give efficacy to their wish of doing good to their native country.

It is now time to proceed to the Insitution itself. The preamble of the Charter, which bears date January 31, 1808, gives a clear account of the objects of this undertaking, it states "That a number of persons in the city of Cork", whose names are enumerated, and who will not, it is to be presumed, be soon or easily erased from the grateful memories of their fellow citizens, "were desirous of forming a public Institution in the city of Cork, for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of all improvements in Arts and Manufactures, especially Agriculture, and for teaching by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life."

By this charter they are incorporated

under the name of "THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CORK INSTITUTION," with power to use a common seal for corporate purposes, to purchase lands, or receive bequests to the amount of £500, of annual income; and to enact, alter and repeal bye laws for the internal regulation of their Body.

The general form of government is also here determined; its affairs are placed under the direction of a patron, who is to be the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, ten visitors and a committee of thirty managers, under the controul of a general meeting of the proprietors, whose duties and privileges shall be mentioned in their proper places.

OF THE PATRON AND VISITORS.

The patron has a general superintending and inspecting power over the whole establishment, and it is particularly mentioned in the charter, that he is to be annually furnished with a report of the proceedings, and an account of the receipts and disbursements.

The visitors to be nominated by the king. They are ten in number; seven of whom hold this rank by virtue of their public offices, three are specially nominated by the crown. They are as follow.....

Lord Manners, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Right Hon. John Foster, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Archbishop of Dublin, first President, Dublin Society.
The Bishop of Cloyne.
The Bishop of Cork and Ross.
Rev. George Hall, Provost Trinity College, Dublin.
Richard Kirwan, esq. President Royal Irish academy.

All for the time being.

Right Hon. Sir John Newport.
General Vallancey.
Rev. Wm. Magee.

By special Appointment.

These hold their places for life, and are invested with the same powers as the patron of inspecting into the general government: the right of reforming abuses and settling and adjusting any differences which may arise, is lodged in them, as is also that of examining into and sanctioning or rejecting any bye-laws before they are laid before the general meeting for their approbation.

OF THE MANAGERS.

The ordinary direction of the affairs of the institution is lodged in this body. It consists of thirty members, besides the president. The manner of their election is as follows....One-third part vacate their places annually, and in their room ten persons are named by the board to be balloted for at the annual general meeting of proprietors. But every elector is at liberty to substitute the name of any proprietor whom he thinks more fit for the office in place of any of those recommended by the managers. The managers choose out of their own body four vice-presidents.

The powers vested in this body are very considerable. They share with the visitors the right of inspecting the bye-laws, none of which can be laid before the general meeting unless they have been sanctioned by the approbation of six of the managers and three of the visitors, testified by their signatures. They elect the proprietors, honorary members, and annual and life subscribers to any or all the departments of the institution. They have the appointment and dismissal of lecturers and all other persons employed in their service, fix the rates of admission to be paid by persons not proprietors to the lectures; procure books, instruments, apparatus, models, &c. admit strangers into the botanical garden, library, museum, repository, or lectures, and also have the right of admitting to the courses, persons recommended by five or more proprietors who wish to become students, but are unable to defray the stated expenses. This board meets once a month, and oftener on special occasions.

To this board may be annexed the auditors, who are elected at the general meeting, for the purpose of examining the accounts previous to their being laid before the next annual meeting.

The treasurer and secretary also, who are annually elected from among the proprietors, are, by virtue of their office, members of the committee of managers. These offices are honorary, and unattended with any fee or emolument.

OF THE PROPRIETORS.

The number of proprietors is unlimited. The only qualification neces-

sary is the payment of thirty guineas. The form of admission is as follows. Every candidate must be proposed by a manager at one of the monthly meetings; at the next he is balloted for, and is not admitted unless approved of by at least two-thirds of the managers present.

The whole of the property of the institution is vested solely in the proprietors, and no disposition of any part of it can be made without their previous consent. They have a right to admission to all the lectures, and to the library, botanical garden, &c. All the places of exhibition are also open to their families, with the exception of children under *ten* years of age, and sons above twenty-one. They have also a privilege of transferring their right of attendance on the lectures to one of their own family, or to a person unable to pay; still subject, however, to the approbation of the managers. They have also a right, subject to the same restriction, of alienating their share by sale, or bequeathing it by will.

OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

No person is entitled to this rank unless he has rendered important services to the institution, or is eminently distinguished for knowledge in science, or in some particular branch of science, or in some useful art. The form of admission is nearly the same as that of a proprietor, and he is entitled to the same privileges.

OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR LIFE, AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

This class comprehends such persons as wish to reap the benefits of the literary departments of the institution either for life or for one or more years, without becoming members of the corporation, or interfering with its internal economy. The admission fee for life-subscribers is fifteen guineas, for annual, three. They must however be elected by a majority of the managers, and are then entitled to attend the lectures, and visit the library, in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions as the proprietors. Any person may in the same manner become a subscriber for life or for years to any one department, by paying the sum hereafter specified for each, and is then, so far as that department extends, admitted to the same privileges as proprietors.

OF THE LECTURES.

The courses of lectures mentioned in the bylaws are on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, including Mineralogy, Botany and Agriculture; the lecturers, as has been said already, are chosen by the Managers, who are also authorised to pay them an annual salary, provided that the sum expended for this purpose does not exceed one-third part of the annual income of the Institution, and that the yearly salary of each Lecturer shall never exceed one hundred pounds.

Professors in other literary institutions are also to be occasionally invited to deliver courses of lectures particularly pointing out the application of the several branches already mentioned to the common purposes of life. Every lecturer is furnished with a suitable apparatus, procured by the managers from the funds, for which he is to be accountable.

OF THE LIBRARY AND BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The Library is to comprise such books principally as relate to the objects of the institution; proprietors and subscribers are admitted to it from twelve to four every day; but no book can be taken out of it, without a special order from the managers. No proprietor can introduce a stranger into the library; the privileges annexed to it being personal in the strictest sense.

Both Library and Botanical Garden are under the immediate regulation of a sub-committee of the Managers, and any person may be admitted exclusively to either by paying ten guineas for this privilege, for life, or a guinea annually; the money arising from this is to be laid out solely on the improvement of that department by which it was raised.

OF AGRICULTURE.

A third part of the annual income of the Institution may be appropriated to agricultural purposes, under the direction of a sub-committee of managers. Part of this is to be expended in procuring models of useful implements and machines, to be kept in a repository for the inspection of the subscribers. Any person, on payment of a sum fixed by the managers, is per-

mitted to examine and procure copies of any models belonging to the Society. The Agricultural sub-committee is to correspond with the Farming Society of Ireland, and the Cork Farming Society, and to act in co-operation with them, as far as circumstances will admit.

Such is the general outline of the Institution in its present state, in which the intelligent reader will find many things worthy of his approbation, sufficient to raise it, if carried on with the same spirit with which it has commenced, to a high degree of eminence. Some things might have been amended. Among others the want of a principle of renovation within itself, without having recourse to a body, so unconnected with it and with one another, so little interested in its concerns, and so difficult to be brought into action as the visitors, under the present regulations, cannot escape animadversion: the want of such an order of officers intimately connected with the Institution, or forming as it were a vital part of it, together with the very great powers vested in the managers, must inevitably give this body an overpowering influence; and if to this be added the right which they possess of nominating their successors to the vacant places in their board, and the power of rejecting candidates for admission to the corporation, it can scarcely fail of becoming a kind of private property; the due administration of which must depend very much, if not altogether, on the public spirit of the members of that board. How far this principle will prevail over, or counterbalance that *esprit de corps*, that monopolizing spirit inherent in all corporations, it is impossible to determine. This much, however, must be said, that in the hands in which it is at present lodged, little fear can be entertained of the want of rectitude of intention and skill in the management of their affairs; and no doubt the same spirit which has prompted them to raise this Institution on the respectable foundation it now rests, will lead them to inspect with a scrutinizing eye into any defects which may appear in its operations, and apply the proper remedies, before habit, the bane of establishments, has so far rivetted them as to make the abuse be considered as an essential part of the original plan.

Another defect, which seems to arise from the scarcity of pecuniary resources, and which, therefore, it may be expected, will be amended when a more plentiful supply affords the means of correcting it, is the narrow range of studies included in their plan. They are confined to three branches of science only, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Botany. No provincial town in Ireland can afford in itself, a number of students sufficient to raise such an Institution to a dignified height, and persons from distant parts who wish to study these sciences will naturally prefer the places where they can combine with them other branches of knowledge equally useful, and generally more attractive.

In the South of Ireland it is well known that the popular taste is more turned to Belles Lettres than Experimental Philosophy. Professorships in the learned languages, and in the sciences where mind alone is employed, would no doubt gain many hearers. Such an improvement is much to be desired. "Learning," it is said, "like manure, does no good till it is spread." What a pity that this maxim is not acted upon, that instead of having it piled up in a single heap where it wastes away useless and little known, it is not dispersed through the country to diffuse a new invigorating spirit of improvement through every part; that instead of the activity of the youthful mind being checked or diverted into a bad channel for want of the means necessary to procure information, which must be sought for at such expense, at such a distance from many parts of this kingdom, it is not to be found nearer home, and put within the reach of a class who would make the best use of it, a class composed of persons who are conscious that their advancement in life must depend altogether on the proper application of their talents. Such Institutions as that which we have now described, rising into eminence by the support of those who will by degrees learn to appreciate their utility, appear the best means of eradicating this defect, and of wiping off the imputation of ignorance which has too long stigmatized the national character.